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Several New Aberrant Lepidoptera (Rhopalocera) from California.

By J. D. GUNDER, Pasadena, California.

(Plate II)

European students are more than ever dividing up and separating all groups of Lepidoptera. In America, some authorities say, we are just beginning to do so. As yet, we do not go in for general specialized breeding with the idea of producing variations just to name them. There is plenty of virgin territory left without that. California alone has thousands of square miles never trodden over by an entomologist.

In Southern California aberrant forms are plentiful. Every collection contains a number. On every collecting trip, one or more of the commoner things are apt to be taken. There are perhaps three or four good local reasons. Probably the foremost is our variation of climate, some seasons being cold, some hot, some dry, some wet, with sea breezes and desert winds all in the same locality. Besides the distances are short between sea level and the different higher altitudes. All of these are disturbing and discouraging elements to insect development and undoubt-

edly work for change. Eventually, though not perhaps in our day, there will be several aberrant forms alone noted for every butterfly in the State.

The specimens shown on the plate are natural size and are fairly colored. The half-figures are typical and normal specimens placed there for quick comparison, in conjunction with the following descriptive text.

Callipsyche behrii Edw. (half-fig. aa), ab. ♂ **nigroinita** nov. aberr. (fig. A).

Testaceous disks on upper sides of both primaries and secondaries centered and condensed in a small oval area nearer the inner margins. The fuscous from the borders extending inward even from along the inner margins of both wings, especially on the primaries, which is unusual. The under sides are normal. Expanse: 26 mm.

Data: Holotype ♂ (Author's Coll.) Mammoth Camp, Mono County, California; August 5, 1921.

Melitaea chara Edw. (half-fig. bb), ab. ♂ **jacintoi** nov. aberr. (fig. B).

Primaries. Upper side: fuliginous marginal border broader, tapering off at inner angle, curved in and much wider at apex; followed by a row of seven cylindrical clay-brown spots, bending in at apex, top one near costal being small and round; upper discal area paralleling lower radial, solid fuliginous, with irregular spots toward inner side, lower discal area with a prolongation of spotting from the outer series following interspaces; transverse semi-lunate bar on base line between the costal and inner margin; basal angle flashed with same color.

Under side: clay color predominant; pattern as on upper side; fuliginous only in outline; outer edges of cylindrical spots tinged with white.

Secondaries. Upper side: outer border as in primaries; row of spots less elongated and not reaching costal; single, conspicuous, dark, round spot in center of cell; semblance of three spots close to basal angle.

Under side: strongly similar to normal, except in basal area where the single spot is again conspicuous. Expanse: 24 mm.

Data: Holotype ♂, (Author's Coll.) Palm Springs, Riverside County, California; May 28, 1922. Named after Mt. San Jacinto on whose desert slope it was taken, flying with typical specimens.

Euphdryas gabpii Behr. (half-fig. cc), ab. ♂ **pasadenae** nov. aberr. (fig. C).

The brownish shades of both upper and under sides entirely replaced by luteo-testaceous, which also grades in shading in a corresponding way as in the typical. Design of marking unchanged. Condition and peculiarity of changed color very similar to ab. *foxi* of *Euphdryas rubicunda*. Expanse: 34 mm.

Data: Holotype ♂. (Author's Coll.) Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California; May 20, 1921.

Euphdryas rubicunda Hy. Edw. (half-fig. dd), ab. ♂ **foxi** nov. aberr. (fig. D).

The brick-red of both upper and under sides entirely replaced by luteo-testaceous; the original luteous remaining as in normal specimens, and only slightly contrasting. Design of marking unchanged. Peculiarity of changed color somewhat similar to that of ab. ♂ *pasadenae* of *Euphdryas gabpii*. Expanse: 39 mm.

Data: Holotype ♂. (Author's Coll.) Gold Lake, Sierra County, California; July 17, 1921.

Paratype ♂. (Deposited in Coll. of Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California.) July 13, 1921; Gold Lake, Sierra County, California. Named for Mr. Chas. L. Fox, San Francisco, Calif.

Note: Normal typical specimens from this region have the outer half of the secondaries solid bright red, which is only cut by the black of the nervules. They are quite different from the *nubigena* group and the uncertain *quino* separation.

Euphdryas editha Bdv. (half-fig. ee), ab ♂ **fieldi** nov. aberr. (fig. E).

Primaries. Upper side: row of red spots on outer margin normal; followed by two broad bands of elongated, semi-sinuuous, pale ochraceous spots, confluent at 3rd. median nervule and contoured in at apex and occasionally having red tinge; beyond, black, through remaining half of discal and basal areas, with two small reniform red spots following and at right angles to median vein.

Under side: red predominant; red spots at outer margin become solid band; elongated pale ochraceous spots become small and partly crescentic in shape; black area of base mottled with red, fusing with the two reniform spots.

Secondaries. Upper side, right wing: outer half nearly normal; black outlines heavier; basal area solid black.

Under side, right wing: same condition, except redder.

Upper side, left wing: more aberrant, being only in black and red, having outer row of compressed red spots, followed at some distance by a parallel series slightly larger; a third row of three odd-sized and -shaped spots start just anterior to the basal area at the costa, but extend only half across the wing.

Under side, left wing: design similar; traces of white on outer edge of second row of red spots; partial row of diffused white spots between 2nd and 3rd rows; black and red conglomerate at base. Expanse: 38 mm.

Data: Holotype ♂, (Author's Coll.) San Diego, San Diego County, California; April 26, 1920. Named for Mr. Geo. Field, San Diego, Calif.

Note: Normal typical specimens, with which this aberration was found, are identical with Boisduval's illustration, though perhaps his appears clearer cut. It is remembered that *quino* (termed from this general territory) should be nearer the *chalcedona* group, especially in shape. Questioned.

Brenthis epithore Bdv. (half-fig. ff), ab. ♂ **wawonae** nov. aberr. (fig. F).

Markings of basal area of both wings up to mesial line more confluent and confused, with that of secondaries practically black immaculate. Row of round spots on primaries obsolete and lacking on secondaries, except for mere dots nearer inner angle. Lines and lunules of hind margin thicker and confused into a border banding. The under sides show the same consistent change in characteristics. Expanse: 38 mm.

Data: Holotype ♂ (Author's Coll.), Wawona, Mariposa County, California; July 6, 1922.

Eurymus hartfordii Hy. Edw. (half-fig. gg), ab. ♀ **weaverae** nov. aberr. (fig. G).

Primaries: Upper side: brighter yellow; normal, except for a powdered, salmon-rose patch or flush in the discal and sub-basal areas between the spot and inner margin, being more dense along the nervules and submedian vein and slightly shading out at inter-space openings.

Under side: this salmon-rose color has seemingly percolated through over the same described area.

Secondaries. Upper side: the whole wing seems dusted over with this color, the shade being more tense on the inner half; discal spot one-third larger and very bright in color.

Under side: normal, with no trace of the added color. Expanse: 44 mm.

Data: Allotype ♀, (Author's Coll.) Warner Springs, San Diego County, California, July 3, 1919.

Taken in company with other *E. hartfordii*. As some specimens lack color, so this one, through some freak of Nature, has an over-abundance of it. Because sometimes our West Coast *E. hartfordii* have a red or orange tinge on or near the discal spot, I do not quite consider this specimen a hybrid, though it is possible. Named in memory of Nettie E. Weaver, of Fairmount, Illinois.

Argynnis montivaga Behr. (half-fig. hh), ab. ♂ **mammothi** nov. aberr. (fig. H).

Upper side: the two parallel lines at outer margin fused together making a nearly solid black border edging, which is cut by nervules only on the primaries; crescents are flattened and smaller, especially on the secondaries; sub-marginal row of round black spots nearly obsolete on primaries, being mere dots, except in the interspace openings of the median nervules, where they are no larger than the smallest on typical specimens; they are entirely absent on the secondaries; irregular markings of basal half of both wings heavier and conglomerate.

Under side: corresponding change of characteristics. Expanse: 44 mm.

Data: Holotype ♂, (Coll. of J. Riddell, F.E.S., Hollywood, Calif.) Mammoth Camp, Mono County, California; July 31, 1921.

Paratype ♂, (Author's Coll.) Mammoth Camp, Mono County, California; July 28, 1921.

Chlosyne californica Wright (half-fig. ii), ab. ♀ **chinoi** nov. aberr. (fig. I).

Primaries: Upper side: ochraceous predominant from outer margin to sub-marginal black band which is obsolete and wholly so at median nervules; black of basal half, partly erased in appearance, especially in discal space; veining less marked.

Secondaries: Upper side: black sub-marginal band practically erased, and wholly so from costal margin to lower radial; basal area as in primaries with outer edge suffused and blending; veining much less marked also.

Under sides: less black marking with same changed condition. Expanse: 41 mm.

Data: Allotype ♀, (Author's Coll.) Palm Springs (Chino Canyon), Riverside County, California; October 18, 1921.

W. G. Wright in his original description says, "This new species is very different from any known *Synchlœ*, and is a departure from the Arizona tangle of the species of the intergrading, *Crocæ* type, for it is quite true and constant, not differing essentially at any point; these examples here figured are the extreme forms illustrated to show outside variations." Therefore, the author considers this an unusual specimen, being one of hundreds taken up Chino Canyon in the fall brood of 1921, a rainy season, and the only one with aberrant tendency.

Eurymus eurytheme Bdv., form **amphidusa** Bdv. (half-fig. jj), ab. ♂ **unicitrina** nov. aberr. (fig. J).

Entirely lacking the orange color and rose tinting of fringes, antennae and body parts which is replaced by that lemon-yellow found near the costal veins of normal specimens. There is no trace of contrasting color in or near the discal spot of the secondaries, which makes this specimen quite unique. The replacement by lemon-yellow is complete. Expanse: 41 mm.

Data: Holotype ♂, (Author's Coll.) Upland, Los Angeles County, California; August 2, 1921.

This specimen was taken in company with numerous examples of the typical form *amphidusa*.

Note: Form *eriphyle* occurs only in the extreme northeastern sections of California. These specimens show a distinct color at the discal spot and have slightly rose-tinted fringes.

Zerene eurydice Bdv. (half-fig. kk), ab. ♂ **fanniae** nov. aberr. (fig. K).

Different from the typical form only on the upper side of the primaries. Here the anthracinus of the limbal area in front of the "dog's head" extends up around through the discal and basal areas between the median vein and costal margin, translucently covering the "forehead and eye" with that dark blue opaline reflection peculiar to this species. The outline of the "nose and throat" is somewhat suffused. Expanse: 58 mm.

Data: Holotype ♂, (Author's Coll.) San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino County, California; July 6, 1922.

Aberrations are quite rare, though hundreds of these butterflies are used for commercial purposes. Named for Mrs. J. D. (Fannie) Gunder.